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dredged in the harbor of Rio Janeiro (at what depth is not specified) by the Wilkes Exploring Expedition. The marine species usually inhabit the shores above low-water mark, and the previously described fresh-water species are found in the shallow water of brooks, pools, or edges of lakes." To give some idea of the different forms of these crustacea we have inserted a portion of the figures prepared by Mr. Faxon and kindly loaned by Mr. Agassiz.

#### ANTHROPOLOGY.

**MORE CORDATE ORNAMENTS.** — Since my note on this subject in the January Naturalist has been placed in the hands of the printer, two more cordate ornaments have been brought to my notice. One is in the collection of J. H. Jenkins, having been found in a mound in Warren County, Ohio, lying on the neck of a corpse. It is made of a hard stone, flat on both sides and measures about four and a half inches in length, three and a half across the broadest portion of the lobes, and half an inch in thickness, the edges being cut squarely and the notch deeply.

The second specimen is now in the possession of Mr. William S. Vaux, of Philadelphia, and is somewhat similar. A sufficient number of these objects, therefore, have been thus far discovered to establish the type, which, so far as I know, is a new one, and all doubt is removed as to its aboriginal origin. — E. A. BARBER.

**ANTHROPOLOGICAL NEWS.** — *Nature* for October 26th contains an abstract of a paper on Cave-Hunting, read before the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury, N. Z. The paper describes the inspection of the Moa-Bone Point Cave, on the east side of the middle island, in Banks' Peninsula. From the results of the excavations, Dr. Haast infers that a very long time has elapsed since the extinction of the moas in that part of the island.

A recent census in the schools of Prussia showed that out of 4,127,766 persons examined, 4,070,923 were under fourteen years of age 42.97 per cent. had blue eyes, 24.31 per cent. brown eyes; 72 per cent. had blonde hair, 26 per cent. had brown hair, and 1.21 per cent. had black hair; 6.53 per cent. were brunettes.

During the coming winter, free lectures on anthropology will be given in Paris, at the *École libre d'Anthropologie*, by MM. Broca, Topinard, Dally, Mortillet, and Hovelacque. The following gentlemen in Paris have signed a paper, binding each one to make a will, directing that upon his decease his brain shall be sent to the Anthropological Society for inspection: MM. Hovelacque, Dally, Mortillet, Broca, and Topinard. The motive of this singular pledge is to afford facilities for inspecting the brains of men whose special mental pursuits are definitely known, in order to see whether there is any connection between the structure and aspect of that organ and its well-known operations.

In the *Academy* for September 30th, October 21st, and 28th, is an interesting discussion between the Rev. Moncure D. Conway and Mr.

Frederick Poynder; the former strenuously maintaining "that all those pictures of Hindoos casting themselves beneath the Juggernaut car, to be crushed, were purely imaginary." In his latest communication Mr. Conway endeavors to prove that Mr. Claudius Buchanan and the Abbé Dubois were not competent observers.

In acknowledging, at the French Association, the labors of M. Tubino on the populations of the Iberian peninsula, M. Broca says there is a true anthropological similarity between the Spanish peninsula and the north of Africa, and indeed the Canary Islands. I will go further and insist upon the analogy which I have already remarked between the Cro-Magnon race and the Guanches of Teneriffe. I believe that at an epoch anterior to the rupture of the Straits of Gibraltar, a stratum of population extended from Perigord, at least, on the north, to Africa and the Canaries on the south. I have always been struck with the similarity between the Spanish Basque and the Berber skulls. In the caverns near Gibraltar, which date back certainly to the polished-stone age, crania were found, the similitude of which to Basque skulls struck Mr. Busk as well as myself.

In *Matériaux*, No. 9, L. Pigorini publishes a list of the provinces in Italy wherein bronze objects are found, and of the particular kinds which are found in each province. The presence of knives, celts, fibulæ, spear-heads, etc., show us that "the men of the bronze age in the peninsula had the same manners and customs as those of the same age in France. — O. T. MASON.

ANTIQUITIES NEAR NAPLES. — During a summer spent in the neighborhood of Naples, I had the pleasure of examining some objects, evidently prehistoric, and of visiting the locality in which they were found, the cemetery of the Piano of Sorrento, formerly called *Casa Talamo*. In the excavation of a long ditch, made, according to the prevailing Italian custom, for the interment of the poor, at a depth of more than six feet, was found hollowed in the *tufa* a cavern, cut smooth, the floor as well as the arch, more than a yard in height, two in width, and two in length. Within it were several objects of great antiquity. Among these were three articles of the simplest form of pottery. One was a vase of terra cotta, with a handle, the largest circumference being ornamented by perpendicular lines, inclosing spaces, every other one of which was lightly and linearly punctured. The height of this vase was about twenty-nine centimetres, and its largest circumference eighty-three.

Another vase was of unbaked earth, without any ornamentation or handle, and broken upon one side. Its height was about twenty-seven centimetres, and its largest circumference seventy-eight. There was also a little cup, of very primitive terra cotta, without ornament, the handle broken off. The objects in flint were six or seven small arrow-points, quite delicately cut. There was an instrument of sandstone, roughly cut, diminishing to a blunt point. Its length was twenty-one centimetres, and

its diameter three. The only entire object in metal was a poniard, the layers of the blade peeling off and broken. It measured thirty-five centimetres in length. There was a point of another.

Lastly, there was a human bone completing the contents of the cavern, which is now no longer accessible, the ditch having been filled with dead and closed. The objects, however, are carefully preserved in the municipal building of the Piano. — CLARA L. WELLS, Rome, October 19, 1876.

#### GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

NEWBERRY'S GEOLOGY OF PARTS OF NEW MEXICO AND UTAH.<sup>1</sup> — Although much of the region surveyed by Professor Newberry in 1859 has been reëxamined by later explorers, yet geologists will be interested in this account of the independent observations of so distinguished an observer, while the traveler and explorer will be attracted by the fine colored views of the more striking points in the scenery of the route surveyed. The report is divided into seven chapters, and is accompanied by eleven chromo-lithograph plates of views taken in Northwestern New Mexico, Southwestern Colorado, and Southeastern Utah. Eight plates accompanying the palæontological descriptions of Mr. Meek and Professor Newberry illustrate the fossil shells and plants. Archæologists will be interested in the account on page 41 of the ancient mines of turquoise, or *chalchuitl*, situated in Los Cerillos Range in New Mexico, as well as in the views and account of the ancient ruins of the San Juan Valley, which this party was one of the first to visit.

#### GEOGRAPHY AND EXPLORATION.

WARREN'S IMPROVEMENTS OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN RIVERS.<sup>2</sup> — In a report of over one hundred pages, illustrated by ten maps and plates, Gen. G. K. Warren, who has long been connected with Western and Eastern river improvements, and in so doing has always had an eye to the scientific relations of the subject before him, gives a historical sketch of the discovery of the route of these two rivers, with plans for their improvement by a canal. By the maps and scattered observations the report is rendered one of much general geological and geographical interest.

SIMPSON'S EXPLORATIONS ACROSS THE GREAT BASIN OF UTAH. — To those interested in Western geography this volume (which has been in MS. since 1860) will have an especial interest. Not only is it valu-

<sup>1</sup> *Report of the Exploring Expedition from Santa Fé, New Mexico, to the Junction of the Grand and Green Rivers of the Great Colorado of the West, in 1859, under the Command of Capt. (now Col.) J. N. Macomb, U. S. Engineers.* With Geological Report by Prof. J. S. NEWBERRY. Washington, D. C. 1876. 4to, pp. 148. With maps and plates.

<sup>2</sup> *Report of Explorations across the Great Basin of the Territory of Utah, for a Direct Wagon Route from Camp Floyd to Genoa, in Carson Valley, in 1859.* By Capt. (now Col.) J. H. SIMPSON, U. S. Engineers. Washington. 1876. 4to, pp. 495. Maps and 17 plates.